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harmless in its effects; and no instance has come to their knowledge, in which there was reason to admit, that vaccine inoculation had of itself, produced any new or dangerous disease, as has been ignorantly and unwarrantably asserted; but that the few cases which have been alleged against this opinion, may be fairly attributed to other causes.

21, That if a comparison be made between the effects of vaccination, and those of inoculation for the small pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time, it being probable, that within the last seven years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the cow pox, as were ever inoculated for the small pox, since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.

22, That many well known cutaneous diseases, and some scrophulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after vaccination, but that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after vaccination than after either the natural or inoculated small pox.

Having stated these facts, and made these observations, the medical council cannot conclude their report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of the community, without making this solemn declaration.

That in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information which they have been able to collect from that of others, mankind have already derived great and incalculable benefit from the discovery of vaccination: and that it is their full belief, that the sanguine expectations of advantage and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the cow pox, will be ultimately and completely fulfilled.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,

A SHORT time ago as I was reading the seventh volume of the spectator, No. 515, I met with the following hymn, in French, said to have been written by a Monsieur des Barreaux, one of the greatest libertines of the age in which he lived; but who was afterwards as great a penitent. The praises there bestowed upon it raised in me a desire to see it in English; therefore as I have never met with it any where, in that language, I have sent a copy of it for insertion in your Magazine for this month, in hope's some of your classical correspondents will favour the public and me with a translation of it in a future number. Your giving it a place in some spare corner of your pages will oblige a Subscriber.

Ballinahinch, Nov. 1809. S.

Grand dieu, tes jugemens sont remplis d'equité;
Toûjours tu prens plaisir à Nous être propice·
Mais j' ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta bonte
Ne me pardonnera, sans choquer ta justice.
Oui, mon dieu, la grandeur de mon impieté,
Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que le choix du supplice;
Ton interêt s'oppose à ma felicitè;
Et ta clemence meme attend quejeperisse.
Contente ton desir, puis qu'il t'est glorieux;
Offense toy des pleurs qui coulent de mes yeux;
Tonne, frappe, il est tems, rends moi guerre pour guerre;
J' adore en perissant la raison qui t' aigrit,
Mais dessus quel endroit tombera ton tonnerre,
Qui ne soit tout couvert du sang de Jesus Christ.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

Account of the Management of Bees on Mount Hymettus, in Greece; by George Wheler, Esq.

"THE hives which they keep their bees in, are made of willows, or osiers, fashioned like our common dust baskets, wide at the top, and narrow at the bottom; and plaistered with clay, or loam, within and without. They are set the wide end upwards. The tops being covered with broad flat sticks, are also plaistered with clay at the top; and